

A DUEL THAT FAILED

HONOR WAS SAVED WITHOUT THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD.

Colonel Bunker Tells How the Code Was Outraged in the Preliminary and How a Sanguinary Outcome Was Happily Averted.

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"I had gone to a small town in Mississippi to rest and recuperate, sub," said the colonel as he restored his glass to the table, "to rest and recuperate after my hard work in the state senate. I hadn't been there a day when I met up with a person who called himself General Blum. He didn't have the look of a general, sub, but I didn't start in asking questions. I accepted his word that he had been a general—accepted his word as a gentleman does, and he invited me into the nearest barroom to imbibe a cocktail. We didn't imbibe. When the general called for drinks for two, his order was not taken. In other words, sub, as he didn't put down his money, the cocktails remained unimpaired. The general looked at me appealingly, but I turned away. I would not hurt his feelings by offering to pay for the drinks. "Had General Blum stopped there all would have been well, but he did not stop. Next day he called on me to talk over the late war. It wasn't ten minutes, sub, before I began to doubt him. I found that he didn't know the

blems of time would have been swishing through the air, when a mowl who was chased by a nigger came galloping that way. He hustled through the people, sub—he hustled his way right along—and he struck the general and knocked him into a ditch and then planted both heels on my stomach and rendered me unconscious for half an hour. The duel didn't go on. When I got my breath again, I offered to proceed from a sitting position, and, although the general was telescoped by the collision, it is due to him to say that he would have stood on one leg and fought it out. But it was not to be. The public decided that all parties, including the mowl, had wiped away any stains on their reputations, and we were escorted to town by our partisans.

"And of course you and the general drank together and met up?" I asked. "Of course, sub, of course—that is, the general didn't invite me, and I didn't invite him, but when a third party proposed cocktails—a party whose credit was good at the bar—we accompanied him. And as to the making up, sub, we had imbibed and replaced our glasses when I looked at my late antagonist and said:

"General Blum, I cannot doubt your valor, sub."

"And he looked at me with eyes which were moist and replied:

"Colonel Bunker, the man who questions your civility is my enemy."

"Then our hands met, our friend called for three more, and the lovely cup restored peace and good will."

M. Q. CAD.

THE DEATH OF THE WORLD.

Scientists Fail to Agree as to How the End Will Come.

Scientists seem to agree that the earth some day is to be destroyed by a gigantic cataclysm, but fail to agree upon the "how." Dr. Henry Smith Williams, in writing in Harper's Monthly on "Some Unsolved Scientific Problems," says:

"If, so much, uncertainty attends these fundamental questions as to the earth's past and present, it is not strange that open problems as to the future are still more numerous. We have seen how, according to Professor Darwin's computations, the moon threatens to come back to earth with destructive force some day. Yet Professor Darwin himself urges that there are elements of fallibility in the data involved that rob the computation of all certainty.

"Much the same thing is true of perhaps all the estimates that have been made as to the earth's ultimate fate. Thus it has been suggested that, even should the sun's heat not forsake us, our day will become month long and then year long; that all the water of the globe must ultimately filter into its depths and all the air fly off into space, leaving our earth as dry and as devoid of atmosphere as the moon, and, finally, that after friction, if it exists, or, in default of that, meteoric friction, must ultimately bring the earth back to the sun.

"But in all these prognostications there are possible compensating factors that vitiate the estimates and leave the exact results in doubt. The last word of the cosmic science of our century is a prophecy of evil—if annihilation be an evil. But it is left for the science of another generation to point out more clearly the exact terms in which the prophecy is most likely to be fulfilled.

Found the Ends.

An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find him work on the ship.

"Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope you shall have some work."

The Irishman got hold of the rope and, showing it to the captain, said, "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end and, showing it to the captain, said, "That's two ends, your honor."

Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope, he threw it overboard, saying, "And faith there's another end to it, your honor."

He was immediately engaged.—London King.

A Whistler Story.

"A Colorado millionaire—extremely millionaire—one who was getting up an art gallery, went to Whistler's studio in the Rue du Bac," says Vance Thompson in his Paris letter to The Saturday Evening Post. "He glanced casually at the pictures on the walls—sympathetically in rose and gold, in blue and gray, in brown and green.

"How much for the lot? he asked with the confidence of one who owns gold mines.

"What?"

"My posthumous prices." And the painter added, "Good morning."

The Sons of Clergymen.

De Candolle, the distinguished French savant, says that the sons of ministers have contributed to science more efficient men than has any other class. He might have added, too, that they have also availed the ranks of the poets, theologians and not a few of the military heroes of the past.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Freak of Lightning.

Lightning performed a strange feat near Onocela, Pa., during the recent thunderstorm, says the Oil City Derrick. Three fine cows belonging to a farmer had been turned out to pasture in a field on which the new grass is already quite high, and when the shower came on they gathered together in one corner under some trees. There is a wire fence running close by the spot where they were standing, and a bolt of lightning was attracted to it and ran along the slender wires until the cows were reached, when it glanced off striking the animals and killing all three instantly.

A Story For Papa.

There is a moral in this little story of child life.

"Mamma," asked little 3-year-old Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?"

"Yes, dear, I hope so," was the reply.

"I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddie—he could not leave his business."

INTERPRETATION.

We long for a peace that is lasting. We plead for a truce that is real. The fishermen ceaselessly casting their nets in the Gulf of despair. We draw from deep waters of sorrow. Dark wreaths of old failure and loss. And out of sea silence we borrow. The storm that will never come near.

Faith passes past the footprints of duty. And lulls at the door of a tomb. Thought pierces the source of all beauty. And returns unto dust—"Is the doom of each man child to strive and to wonder, To plan for some positive gain. And only find mystery under. All life, be it pleasure or pain.

Lo, in realms of the mind there is treasure. For toilers who dwell in content; There is truth that no science can measure, And the feeblest are never forsaken; There is light when earth shadows are falling. There is reward for the deeds that are done, Where any crowned virtues are calling. Through faith is the victory won!" —Charles W. Stevenson in Chicago Record.

CAR FARES IN GERMANY.

The Method of Collection and Issuance of Fare Tickets.

The chances of erasing fares on the street cars of German cities are very slight. When a passenger steps on a car, the conductor immediately asks where he is going and then prepares his ticket, which serves also as a receipt for the fare. The preparation of a ticket consists only in detaching it from a block and punching it or marking it with a pencil.

This process involves much more work than the simple process of ringing up the fares as conductors do in America, but the task is lightened by the fact that only a certain number of persons are permitted to ride on a car at the same time. The number of sitting and standing places is plainly marked on each car. If a car is designed to carry 80 persons, no more than 80 persons will be permitted on that car at the same time. When anything in Germany is forbidden, it is settled once for all.

In order that every person who rides shall get the prescribed ticket inspectors are employed who spend their time in ascertaining whether the conductors are doing their duty. These inspectors step into the cars and ask the passengers for their tickets. They note the number of the tickets and whether they correspond with the stubs retained by the conductor. The clerk who gives out the blocks of tickets to the conductors notes the number of the uppermost ticket and at the return of each block collects from the conductor who returned it as many fares as there are tickets detached.

The rate of fares varies from 2 1/2 cents to 5, according to the distance. Small children are carried for one-half fare, and any one for the sum of \$2.50 may secure a ticket which entitles him to ride as much as he wishes for one month. When a car is full, the conductor displays a placard bearing the word "Occupied."—Chicago Record.

The Best Age For Men to Marry.

Edward Bok, writing in The Ladies' Home Journal on "A Boy For a Husband," contends that "no young man under 25 years of age is in any sense competent to take unto himself a wife. Before that age he is simply a boy who has absolutely nothing which he can offer to a girl as a safe foundation for his happiness. He is unformed in his character, unsettled in his ideas, absolutely ignorant of the first essentials of what consideration or love for a woman means. He doesn't know himself, let alone knowing a woman. He is full of fancies, and it is his boyish nature to flit from one fancy to another.

"He is incapable of the affection upon which love is based, because he has not lived long enough to know what the feeling or even the word means. He is full of theories, each one of which, when he comes to put it into practice, will fail. He is a boy pure and simple, passing through that trying period through which every boy must pass before he becomes a man. But that period is not the marrying time. For as his opinions of life are to change, so are his fancies of the girl he esteems as the only girl in the world to make him happy. The man of 30 rarely weds the girl whom he fancied when he was 20."

Adjusted by Reporters.

"Well, that bumps me!" said the colonel. "I know that the check of those newspaper reporters is always in full flower, but I didn't know that they assumed to legislate for the state."

"All I know is," asserted the judge again, "that two newspaper reporters once adjourned a session of the Illinois senate."

"How'd they do it—choke the speaker with copy paper?"

"No; they were very civilized about it. It was one day when everybody expected a full session, and only two of us senators put in an appearance, counting Dave Littler, who was in the chair."

"I want to get an interview with Littler when this thing's over," said one newspaper man.

"So do I," said the other. "I move that we adjourn!" he shouted at Littler. "I second the motion," said the first reporter.

"It is moved and seconded that we now adjourn," said Littler solemnly. "Those in favor will signify it in the usual manner."

DOWN THE MOUNTAIN

A BOWLER THAT WAS STARTED ROLLING JUST FOR FUN.

The Senator's Story of a Thoughtless Act That Nearly Escaped Resulting in a Tragedy—A Lucky Bound into the Air.

"More than 20 years ago," said the senator in reminiscent mood, "I was doing clerical stunts at Hamilton, Nev., and having about as enjoyable an existence as I have ever known, before or since. The blue skies, the big mountains, the invigorating air, the wholesome food and the interesting people all around me made my life about as good as life ought to be this side of the pearly portals. My work was not so confining that I could not get away on a mountain walk pretty frequently, and one day I started out with my dog for a turn up Mount Tom, just beyond the town. The main highway leading into the town from the west passed along the side of this mountain and on over a gap into the valley beyond.

"I had a particular object in view, and with my dog I wandered along up the mountain, which was without vegetation except a fuzzy thicket in places, and the various sizes from a football to a haystack. After awhile, for something better to do, I began to roll the stones down the mountain side, and it rapidly developed into a most exciting sport, for the mountain was steep and the rocks went down with a whoop and a hurrah that stirred the blood to watch them as they bounded along. I never thought of the road passing along about 1,000 feet down the hill, and as nobody happened to be going by, my attention was not called to it in that way, and I kept on.

"Naturally enough, my success with the smaller stones made me ambitious, and I essayed something larger. It was a dandy, too, a great big, round boulder that would have weighed a ton if it weighed a pound. It was a job to get it started, but by pulling the rocks from under it on the lower side and loosening it up all around I got it going at last and stood back to enjoy its progress down the mountain. It went slowly at first, as if in doubt, but it struck a steep place about 50 feet down the hill, and it leaped out like a restive horse from the post, and away it went, bounding a dozen feet into the air and jumping over gullies and rocks as if it were rubber. About 600 feet down, when it was going at tremendous speed, it leaped 50 feet into the air, and I was just going to let off a whoop when I saw a 12 mule team in the narrow road below and directly in the track of the monster.

"The team was drawing two wagons, as was the custom with the mountain freighters, and it was driven by old Jerry Simpson, one of the best known teamsters in the mountains. It simply paralyzed me, for I didn't see anything but destruction for everything in the way. There was no turning back or whipping up to get out of the way, for the load was heavy and the road was rough and narrow. I stood speechless, scared white, but the driver had seen the rock coming, and dropping off the saddle mule, he broke back up the road as hard as he could run. I would have run, too, but my legs refused to act, and I stood fast and watched the great rock go tumbling down toward its victims. I hadn't long to wait, of course, and just as I gasped at the last bound of the boulder it struck an obstruction of some kind and jumped clean over the team and the road and went crashing on its way down into the ravine below.

"Then I recovered my wits, and, knowing that what I had been doing was entirely inexcusable, I skinned off up the mountain behind the rocks and disappeared, trusting to Providence that the old Jerry hadn't identified me. I slipped around another way to town and got in all right without having any questions asked where I had been, and that evening I went over to the post office, which was a general loafing place, and there found Jerry telling of his wonderful escape.

"I turned off I didn't think it was a haystack coming down the hill," he said, "with something alive in it."

"Have you any idea who rolled it down?" I asked innocently.

"In course I ain't. Ef I hadn't been in such a hurry and left my Winchester in the wagon, I'd a found out mighty quick, fer I seen him run, and he had a dog with him."

"I was a little nervous, but I kept on asking questions."

"What did you have in your wagon?" I asked.

"Dynamite. Four tons of it."

"Good Lord!" I exclaimed. "There wouldn't have been much left of that team, would there?"

An American Dinner Party.

Here is Clement Scott's picture of an American dinner party: "You are no sooner ushered into the reception room than you feel at home in half a second. Conversation is general and animated. Your hostess is genial, gracious and an artist in the difficult ceremony of introduction. The room and the atmosphere beam with friendliness. Introduced to your dinner companion, she is determined that you and your partner shall be friends at once. You have not to make conversation. She makes it for you. If you know anything, she will drag it out of you in double quick time, and you have some difficulty in holding your own against her readiness, wit and sly cynicism. She can discuss everything and knows something about all she discusses, but without pedantry or affectation. She has the art of appearing to like you and being interested in you whether she is or not. This may be bumping, but it is delightful bumping all the same.

"The elements of flirtation are never to be despised by man or woman of any age. This social art is generally ignored in England, and that is why American women are so supremely popular. And what is the consequence? You go home from a dinner party in England tired and bored to death or wonder out to your club to try to forget it all. You go home from an American dinner party exhilarated, a little proud of yourself and saying sincerely, 'It has been a jolly and delightful evening.' At least that is what I have felt whenever I have been honored with an invitation in New York."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Humanity in Turkey.

"There's a good deal of humane nature in a turkey," said a farmer. "The other day while I was settin in the barn door one of my turkeys come yerkin along and peekin right and left and finally spied a rag on the ground that every turkey had been travellin over for a week. Turkey picked it up and slatted it out. That minute every turkey in the yard started for him. He run. It evidently struck him all of a sudden that he had got hold of suthin that was 'sightly' valuable. He run, and he doctored, and he doctored, and he run some more. Every few minutes some one of them turkeys would get him by the wattles or else by the rag, and then there'd be a tug of war. And at last another turkey got the rag away, and then there was another chase. Guess them darn fool turkeys would have been runnin the fat 'n' off themselves the next day if I hadn't set the dog on 'em."

"That's just the way with a turkey. Let any other one in the flock get hold of suthin, and every one of the blamed fools will start for him or her and run till they fairly drop."

"And, as I have said, there is a good deal of humane nature right there."—Lewiston Journal.

A Dinner of Mule and Axle Grease.

The following is an incident of the siege of Ladysmith narrated by Sir William MacCormac: "An officer related an incident which will serve to illustrate the lengths to which things had gone as regards food. A shell fell into the mule lines one afternoon, killing one mule. In spite of other shells following the first one in rapid succession, so as to make occupation of the spot very dangerous, the men in the vicinity made a rush at the mule like so many ravenous creatures, cutting off the flesh with their clasp knives in great chunks. They then in safer quarters built fires, roasted the meat and swallowed it at once. To make them more palatable the men fed their biscuits in the axle grease provided for the carts. The want of fatty foods and vegetables was greatly felt. In spite of all their hardships nobody ever thought of giving in. The general inquired as to how many horses in the camp could carry their riders six miles, in view of a sortie being made, and the answer came back that only 12 horses in the whole camp could do it."—London Lancet.

Just What He Needed.

An invalid called on a physician for advice. The doctor wrote out a prescription, charging the patient 2 guineas for it. Some time afterward they met in the street.

"Well," said the doctor, "you are looking 100 per cent better! That medicine, though a little expensive, was just what you needed."

"Doctor," replied the patient, "after I had paid you the 2 guineas for the prescription, I couldn't afford to have it made up, so I didn't take a single dose!"—London Answers.

The English Way.

Fights are a recognized part of the school education among the boys in England. In America when boys fight it is because they are angry with each other; in England they fight because they are anxious to find out which is the better man physically. They may have no quarrel or ill feeling, but if their friends cannot agree as to their respective prowess the ultimate result is pretty apt to be a "mill."—Self Culture.

Not a Warm Garment.

"I can't find words," exclaimed the moral man, "to express my disgust for the man who uses his religion as a cloak. He's everything that's bad."

"He certainly is foolish, to say the least," remarked the practical man, "for religion such as his is necessarily so flimsy he's liable to catch cold in it."—Philadelphia Press.

Check to Fritolity.

"The Chinese minister says the costumes worn by American women strike him as being in some respects ridiculous," said Mrs. Blykins.

What to Do With Them.

"Just before Montana became a state," said a citizen of Helena, "the Clark-Carter contest occurred, and most bitterly it was fought out. Anything that could be turned or twisted into a campaign argument was sought out and brought to the front. Commissioner Sparks, at that time head of the general land office, had made a ruling that thereafter no trees less than eight inches in diameter should be cut down for agricultural or mining purposes in territory belonging to the United States.

"This ruling had aroused a storm of indignation in Montana and had straightway assumed a prominent place as one of the main issues in the Clark-Carter campaign. I was speaking one night at Bozeman, and, as was natural, I attacked this ruling of the commissioner and showed, at least to my own satisfaction, what an injury and injustice it did to both farmer and miner, and so I worked up to what had always previously proved an effective peroration by asking the question, 'What, my fellow citizens, can the farmer do with eight inch trees?' "The answer to this had previously invariably been silence, but this time a shrill voice in the rear of the hall blurted out, 'Why, split 'em, of course, yer confounded fool!' and I sat down amid the rabel and derisive jeers of that vast audience."—New York Tribune.

Trees and Landowners in England.

By the general laws of England oak, ash and elm are "timber" if not younger than 20 years, or so old that a good post cannot be cut from them. What constitutes "timber" varies slightly according to locality, but when a tree is proved to be "timber" a person who has only a life interest in the land it grows upon cannot cut it down unless it be on an estate cultivated solely for the production of salable "timber" or unless he has a special agreement giving him power to do so. A more life tenant may not even cut down trees which are not "timber" on the tree without putting the age of 20 years attain that dignity.

Botanists differ as to the poisonous nature of yew trees. There are many instances both of their poisonous and their harmless effect when browsed by horses and cattle, but the partially dried clippings of yew are certainly most dangerous. If a yew tree overhangs a neighbor's land and his horses eat the yew without trespassing, the owner of the tree is liable to pay for any injury the horses may sustain. On the other hand, if the horses or cattle cannot browse on the tree without putting their heads over the fence the owner of the horses must bear the loss, for his animals have trespassed.—London Answers.

The scollan harp was the invention. It is believed, of Athanasius Kircher, who lived in the seventeenth century.

If the earth is really round, why do we talk of its four corners?—Philadelphia Times.

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D. BUFFINGTON Editor and Manager

FRIDAY JULY 13, 1900



FOR PRESIDENT

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District are talking of Hon. John F. Davis, of Amador county, as a likely nominee for Congress this year. Judge Davis is good "Congressional timber."—Nevada City Herald.

## THE SICKNESS IN JACKSON.

In eighteen homes in this town one or more members have been or are now, ill, the large majority, however, we are happy to say, have had very mild attacks of the contagion; so mild that in some instances the afflicted one has not been confined to his bed but a few days and frequently, not at all. Two or three cases have been quite serious, but the physicians feel confident that all will recover. These eighteen homes are under very strict quarantine and have been for nearly a week. The citizens have rallied to the assistance of the authorities, and the contagion has been checked, and we trust effectually. There have been no deaths and our people are cool and calm. All feel that the worst is over, but realize that strict quarantine must be enforced until members of the quarantined households are declared free of all infection.

That this long quarantine is a hardship to many there is no doubt, but for the general good of the public they are submitting to the will of the majority with, in most cases, good grace.

This severe visitation of disease has practically suspended business. Our merchants have no trade from the outside and very little from the inside, hence it is not overdrawing the matter to declare business in Jackson paralyzed for the time being. How long this state of things is to last depends in a great measure on the wisdom of our own people, including both the quarantined and the unquarantined. If every person in Jackson, including the sick, does his duty to the sick and well, this contagion will be a thing of the past thirty days hence and perhaps sooner.

Judging from the conduct of some of our neighbors, who should have been the first to ask what they could do for us in our stricken condition, we have few friends on which to depend outside of Jackson, hence the graver duty on our citizens.

The false reports printed in the Stockton Mail and a few other sensational newspapers, are to be regretted. That the Stockton Mail, without turning a hand to ascertain the truth, should publish a pack of lies gathered from unreliable sources, is one of the mysteries past finding out. This is all the more exasperating from the fact the very malady of which we are suffering was brought from a valley county by a citizen of Amador who was unsuspectingly exposing himself to contagion by being in the valley. The article in the Stockton Mail of July 10th is false in nearly every particular.

The report of deaths occurring here and surreptitious burials at night, which report is said to have originated in this county, is a malicious and diabolical lie. The report that two cases of smallpox were secreted in the Globe and New National hotels, which originated at Galt, is another consummate lie and the person starting it, if he is the one reported here, knew he was lying when he told it.

There has been no suppression of facts and no disposition to cover up anything pertaining to the spread of the malady. Just as soon as our local physicians were assured of the gravity of the situation, the State Board of Health was notified and asked to send a competent expert, and when he arrived and diagnosed the disease as smallpox his instructions were carried out to the letter and are being conscientiously followed at this time and will be until the disease has been stamped out.

The statement that a celebration was held in Jackson July 4th, is erroneous. Also the one that mentioned Jackson as having a Steam Laundry. Sutter Creek celebrated the natal day, and Sutter Creek has the Steam Laundry.

The United States Treasury surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30th, exceeded \$80,000,000. This alone is reason enough, if there were not a score of others, for the continuation of the Republican party in power. This is the first annual Treasury surplus since 1893, although there would have been a surplus both last year and the year before, had it not been for the enormous expenditures made necessary by the war with Spain.

## League of American Mothers.

A conference of the League of American Mothers will be held in Chicago August 1, 2, 3, to which all mothers and the thousands of League members all over the country are invited.

Mothers are daily becoming more and more eager to study child culture. The plans of the League of American Mothers are being adopted by women's clubs everywhere, since they include this greatest and most necessary subject for mothers to study. The interest taken in the National Congress of Mothers is proof of the powerful growth of this mother work. Intelligent women are realizing that they yield the greatest benefit to home and country by rearing their children nobly, and they are everywhere asking "How can we become better mothers?" "How can we secure better neighborhood life and purer companions for our children?" "How shall we take up this work of character building in the home?" "How may we better co-operate with the school?" They are demanding definite plans of study and work in this line to such an extent that the League of American Mothers has responded by sending out a study course, fully outlined, suitable either for individual reading or for a mothers' club program. The League of American Mothers, during the past year, put thousands of Traveling Libraries into circulation, which have helped stir up great interest, and since there are no membership dues or red tape the plans are being adopted. Correspondence is invited from all enthusiastic women who wish to introduce the League plans in their neighborhoods or to work by themselves.

For full information concerning the summer conference, entertainment and railroad rates, send a stamped envelope with inquiry to Mrs. Andrea Hofer Proudfoot, National Organizer of the League of American Mothers, 9333 Prospect Avenue, Chicago.

## THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

July 3.—More troops will probably go to the Philippines.

July 4.—Cavalry and infantry are destined for the Philippines, for possible diversion into China.

July 5.—American troops are doing considerable scouting.

July 6.—Enemy ambushed a wagon train between Indang and Naic.

July 7.—Nine Americans are killed in an expedition against the Ladrone.

July 8.—A running fight for three hours duration results in defeat for the Filipinos, with no casualties to the Americans.

July 9.—Insurgents slowly accepting the amnesty provisions. In some instances the Americans have suspended operations to give the rebels an opportunity to take advantage of the decree.

July 10.—Our troops for China to be taken from the Philippines. A report on the strength of the army in the Philippines has been made.

July 11.—General MacArthur informs the Department of the arrangements made. Says he cannot spare all the men needed.

## Theatres Free For 1900-1.

The 'International Drama,' a leading theatrical paper desires to arrange with some lady or gentleman in every town in the United States to send it a brief weekly report of the happenings of the theatres in their town for the season of 1900-1. For this service they issue to the correspondent their 'Critics' Credential Card,' which entitles them to the usual courtesies of Dramatic Papers (two passes to each play). It is not a hard task nor does it require an experienced newspaper writer, but they must have a responsible person who will not abuse the privileges. The 'Critics' Card' enables the correspondent to see all plays that are presented during the season without expense. For full particulars address, Editorial Dept., The Duane Publishing Co., Publishers, 23 Duane St., N. Y. 6-15-5t

## You Try It.

If Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, which is sold for the small price of 25c, 50c and \$1, does not cure, take the bottle back and we will refund your money. Sold for over fifty years on this guarantee. Price, 25c and 50c. For sale by A. Goldner, the Druggist.

## The Arch of Chinese Origin.

The Chinese structures that impress the engineering observer most strongly are the bridges, the pagodas, the city walls and certain details of building construction. The arch, that beautiful structure from the scientific as well as the aesthetic point of view, is generally believed to be of Roman origin. It was not known to, or at least never used by, the Greeks; and although the shape appears in certain specimens of Hindu architecture, it is of false variety—that is, a succession of protruding corbels. In China, on the other hand, we find it of most widespread and general application, and examination shows that the principles involved are thoroughly understood. The universal use of the design in all parts of the country and the undoubted antiquity of so many of the existing examples clearly demonstrate that it long antedates any possible foreign suggestions, and go a long way to establish it as of Chinese origin—a department, however, which, like printing and gunpowder never passed beyond the national borders.—Wm. Barclay Parsons, in The Engineering Magazine for July.

## Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents, with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, inventions, decisions in leading patent cases, etc., etc.

This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

## Horse and Buggy for Sale.

The undersigned will sell his horse and buggy at a very reasonable price. Terms cash. Call on or apply to Dr. C. A. Herrick, Jackson, Cal. 4-13-t

## McCall's Magazine.

Sample copies of McCall's Magazine at the LEADER office, without money and without price. Step in and get one. First come, first served.

## PIMA INDIANS STARVING

It Is Because of the Lack of Water.

## THOUSANDS PERISHING ON GILA RESERVATION

Great Famine at Home That Needs the Attention of the American People.

"Indians Starving to Death" is the heading of a Phoenix "special" to the Chicago Tribune, the text of which is as follows: "Six thousand Indians are starving to death on the Gila Reservation, according to S. M. McGowan, superintendent of the Indian Industrial School of Phoenix. His statement paints a most deplorable picture of conditions existing among tribes that have never been contaminated by white blood."

"Superintendent McGowan said that he found twenty helpless adults in one miserable shack, that would, under ordinary circumstances, accommodate three persons. Congress has appropriated \$30,000, but no method of distributing the money was stipulated, hence it is tied up, while the wards of the Government are starving to death."

This statement of the friendly and industrious Pimas is old news to the western readers, and the case is one of the most shameful and outrageous instances of neglect and betrayal on the part of the United States of an ally, worthy and true.

That 6,000 Pima Indians, always the consistent and active friends of the white man, should be reduced from a condition of wealth and great prosperity to actual starvation through the neglect of the federal government, while the adjacent Apaches, always the white man's foes and causing more trouble, pillage and loss of life than any western tribe, should be today sleek and well-fed at the hands of the same government, seems a rewarding of enemies and killing of friends.

For hundreds of years the Pimas lived in plenty, irrigating their fields from the waters of the Gila until the white man came and diverted its waters into other areas. At the time of the Gadsden Purchase, Lieutenant Michler of the Boundary Commission said of these Indians in his official report, dated way back in 1858:

"Besides being great warriors they are good husbandmen and farmers and work laboriously in the field. They are owners of fine horses and mules, fat oxen and milch cows, pigs and poultry and are a wealthy class of Indians. The Pimas consider themselves regular descendants of the Aztecs. As we journeyed along the valley we found lands fenced and irrigated and rich fields of wheat ripening for the harvest—a view differing from anything we had seen since leaving the Atlantic States. They grow cotton, sugar, peas, wheat and corn. As I sat upon a rock," continues Lieutenant Michler, "admiring the scene, an old gray-headed Pima took pleasure in pointing out the extent of their domain. They were anxious to know if their rights and titles to their lands would be respected by our government, upon learning that their country had become part of the United States."

The old man's anxiety was but too well founded, and could he contrast now the wealth and prosperity of his tribe before the westward sweep of civilization with its present destitution and decay, he would have cause to rise in vengeance and demand that this great government adopt a course of common decency.

There are many people in the Eastern States who have cried out against the injustice meted out to the poor Indian. Their sympathy has usually been misplaced and wasted upon a savage, treacherous and relentless foe of the white man. But here now is a worthy cause—none worthier ever lived; to right a wrong; to give to a good people that of which they have been wrongfully despoiled through the criminal carelessness of the government. And the solution of the problem is so easy, so simple. The waters of the Gila are ample to supply the needs of the starving Pimas and many others, only they largely run to waste during flood times. The government reports and surveys show that the building of a great dam on the Gila would store up enough water to irrigate thousands of acres of as fertile land as the sun shines upon.

Cannot some of our friends who have

announced their interest in the poor

people come to his assistance now and see that he may be accorded

simple justice? The cause is worthy; the means are at hand; the interest alone is lacking.

POLITICS IN IRRIGATION.

The question of the reclamation of

the arid lands by the government has

become so vital that many of the State

political platforms in the arid region

have declared in favor of such a policy

while at Philadelphia the national plat-

form of the Republicans contained the

following plank: "We recommend ad-

equation national legislation to reclaim

the arid lands of the United States, re-

serving control of the distribution of

water for irrigation to the respective

States and Territories."

While it may argue well for a cause

that it is considered of sufficient na-

tional importance to declare for it in

the platform of a great political party,

the question itself is not one which

should be dragged into politics. The

National Irrigation movement is one

which can be and is being combined

up by all parties. It is a question

as vitally interesting to the western

Democrat as to his Republican or Pop-

ulist neighbor and no matter what

differences of opinion may be held upon

other issues, all can agree upon the

proposition that the reclamation of the

arid lands of the West is a subject for

consideration and solution by Congress.

It is to be hoped that the movement

looking to the building of storage reservoirs by the government and the conquest of Arid America will stand upon a strictly non-partisan basis.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

## Young Mothers.

Croup is the terror of thousands of young mothers, because its outbreak is so agonizing and frequently fatal. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure acts like magic in cases of croup. It has never been known to fail. The worst cases relieved immediately. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1. For sale by A. Goldner, the Druggist.

## McCall's Magazine.

By reference to our clubbing rates our readers will see that we furnish McCall's Magazine, an especial favorite with the ladies, and the AMADOR LEDGER, both one year for only \$2.25. Each subscriber receives a McCall Magazine pattern, which is worth at least one-fifth of the price paid. If our people desire cheap and profitable reading we are prepared to furnish it.

## M. E. Church Services.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday, 7:30 p. m. P. A. Morrow, pastor.

All parties indebted to the late E. G. Freeman will confer a favor on the undersigned by calling at Freeman's General Variety Store, Jackson, Cal., and liquidating the same.

MRS. E. G. FREEMAN.

6-22-tf

## Many a Lover

Has turned with disgust from an otherwise lovely girl with an offensive breath. Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the breath by its action on the bowels, etc., as nothing else will. Sold for years on absolute guarantee. Price, 25c and 50c. For sale by A. Goldner, the Druggist.

Three pair of ladies' hose for 25 cents at the Red Front. 7-13-tf

Three pair child's hose for 25 cents at the Red Front. 7-13-tf

The Finest Building Lots.

Remember that W. P. Peek has the finest building lots for sale in Jackson. Terms easy. See display advertisement in this paper. 3-2-tf

## Sick Headaches.

The curse of overworked womanhood, are quickly and surely cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great blood-purifier and tissue builder. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Price, 25c and 50c. For sale by A. Goldner, the Druggist.

Twenty yards of calico that will not fade for \$1.00 at the Red Front. 7-13-tf

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## What Is Shiloh?

A grand old Remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption; used through the world for half a century, has cured innumerable cases of indolent consumption and relieved many in advanced stages. If you are not satisfied with the results we will refund your money. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1. For sale by A. Goldner, the Druggist.

Men's keep-cool drawers, 20 cents at the Red Front. 7-13-tf

Twenty yards of white lawn for \$1 at the Red Front. 7-13-tf

Three pair no-seam socks for 25 cents at the Red Front. 7-13-tf

Men's suspenders for 10 cents at the Red Front. 7-13-tf

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## FROM THE GOLD PRODUCERS

## Argonaut Miners Are Being Laid Off.

## AN ENORMOUS BODY OF ORE IN THE BIRDENA

## The True Lance Has Good Ore.—Preparing for the Resumption of work at the Omo.

## Rhetta Mine—Plymouth.

The location of a permanent shaft on the Rhetta mine north of Plymouth will soon be decided upon. The drifting north and south on the ledge at the tunnel level has disclosed an extensive ore shoot. The tunnel has been run in on the ledge. This property is considered good mining property, and if the present prospects continue, there is a likelihood of extensive workings. The ore is of a fair grade and will justify the erection of a mill, and the promoters are confident of its successful operation.

## Onaida—Jackson.

Activity is still the order at the Onaida. The mill is rapidly nearing completion. Work in the mine goes on as usual.

## Argonaut—Jackson.

The pay roll of the Argonaut mine has been decreased, owing to the litigation between the Argonaut and Kennedy companies. Although this mine has not closed down entirely, extensive operations have been suspended indefinitely.

## Peerless—Jackson.

Sinking continues at the Peerless with the usual good prospects. Enough indications have been encountered during the sinking of the shaft to give the owners reason to think that they are on no "fool's errand."

## Keystone—Amador City.

The low grade ore of the Keystone mine is being taken out and milled with satisfaction. Although the ore shoots of this mine are not exceedingly rich, they are extensive and allow the working of the property with unusual evenness.

## Bunker Hill—Amador City.

Superintendent Downs is deeply interested in his work at the Bunker Hill. Good reports are expected from the underground workings of this mine before long.

## Kirkwood—Jackson.

The Kirkwood property is now being worked for what it is worth by Superintendent Domenico Borro, who is one of the leading stockholders. The working of this mine is watched with interest.

## Lincoln Mine—Sutter Creek.

Following is the result of milling 1100 tons of ore from the Lincoln mine: Free gold 182.60 oz. at \$17 per ton. \$3018.73. 38 tons sulphuric acid, assay value per ton \$77.51. \$2922.90. Average loss in tailings 53 cents per ton. 1100 tons. \$83.00. Total value ore. \$711.63. Average value per ton. \$6.47.

## CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Prospect: The work of pumping out the Ghost Mine began last Monday and has been pushed through the week. The mine has been idle for some time, but it is said that it will now be thoroughly developed. Men will be put on as rapidly as it is possible to profitably employ them.

The old Jones mine, now known as the San Justo, on Carson Creek, will commence crushing rock again in a few days. Superintendent Flint of the mine went to the city Sunday to make final arrangements, and on his return it is said the work will commence. There is little doubt but what this mine can be made a profitable producer.

Citizen: About 30 tons of cement gravel are being daily crushed at the Table Mountain mine near Sheep Ranch. The mine pays well and five stamps will soon be added. At present twelve men are employed.

Chronicle: The stamps at the Birdena mine at Campo Socio were hung up a few days this week on account of the breaking of a certain part of the machinery. The trouble was soon remedied and work resumed. Operations will soon have to be suspended on account of the shortage of water. The Birdena is one of the most promising properties on the mother lode. It is a quarrying proposition much like the Gold Cliff mine at Angels and the quartz is of the same character as that of the Pine Log mine. There is a veritable mountain of it and every particle of the ore is highly mineralized. It is estimated that there is something like 3,000,000 tons of ore ready to be quarried out like so much building stone, with no water to contend with, no hoisting and no waste. With such a lay-out 200 stamps could be kept running at a comparatively nominal cost, with the result that the very lowest grade of ore could be made to yield handsome returns.

The mill test of ore which was being made at the Ford mill at San Andreas for the past three weeks, was finished this week and John McQuig, who had charge of the mill, returned to his home in Murphys Tuesday last.

The sinking of the shaft at the Lone Star mine is progressing satisfactorily under the management of Contractor Anderson. Three eight-hour shifts are at work with machine drills and good headway is being made. Supt. Pugh is in Nevada.

In the Josephine mine sinking is going on steadily under the management of Superintendent Oglesby. A new jack-head pump was put in this week and the good, five-foot ledge shows up well as sinking progresses.

## TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Independent: The Sunnyside mine, near the Marlowe gravel diggings in

the vicinity of Summersville, was sold by Henry Smith to the Baker brothers recently. Consideration about \$2,000.

The Draper mine will have its shaft cleared of water this week when an examination will be made by the new company operating as to its future development.

At the Siberian group of mines near Columbia, a night and day shift are rushing the work at the 250-foot tunnel and also in a winze sunk from the tunnel on the shoot. If the property holds out in its bright outlook as it does at present, a mill will be erected in the near future. Fred Reinville, late of Crystalline mine, has charge of the work.

The Treasure group near Columbia, a night and day shift are sinking. The Treasure and Siberian properties have small veins, but are of high grade milling ore, and are operated by the Federal Exploration Company of New York. W. H. Frye has charge of the work at the Treasure.

Work is steadily progressing on the new water ditch for the Horse Shoe Bend property. This water way will be eight feet wide by four feet in depth and calculated to carry 10,000 miners' inches, and will be of sufficient fall to generate power to run the mine on an extensive scale.

The Free Lance, on Berger's ranch, near the Tuolumne river, is dropping five stamps on good ore. Twelve men, divided into two shifts, are working two tunnels on the mountain side, keeping the mill well supplied. The upper tunnel is about 100 feet in length while the lower is about 300, and from the latter a shaft is in progress on the shoot. The vein averages from three to four feet. The property is bonded from F. Greiner by and is under the supervision of C. Meyer.

The Brewer & Adams, about one-half mile north of the Free Lance, has a tunnel into the mountain about 60 feet from which a winze is being sunk. The property is but in its infancy, but promises good returns.

## EL DORADO COUNTY.

Mountain Democrat: Last Monday Charles Edner was down from Mountain View and made us a friendly call. Among mining developments due to J. H. Bradley, he said the old works on the Omo mine were being cleaned out and the mill put in order for operations. He says Bradley and his backers are doing good work on the Omo and other mines in that vicinity. To make hay while the sun shines, Edner's stage line has been suspended but will hereafter make regular trips every Saturday.

On Thursday last Ab Grey, Dallas Bosquit and Joe Keene, with a wagon load of provisions, left for a point near Gattis Creek, where they will spend several weeks in opening up and determining the extent of a prospect recently obtained, and which gives promise of eventually opening up an old channel the lower portion of which was worked in earlier days with good results.

Nugget: The report of a rich strike in the Gomez quartz mine on Mathenas Creek, reached this city last evening. The mine is owned by Henry Koener (Quartz Henry) the well known prospector of Diamond District, who purchased it from an old Spaniard about two years ago.

Henry recently leased the property to William Yates and Thomas Williams but little work has been done on the property. The strike was made in a shallow prospect hole. A great deal of gold has, however, already been taken out. The ledge is a large one about eight feet in breadth but the rich ore is in a narrow seam on the east wall. The ore in this seam is said to be of fabulous richness. It will, of course, take future development work to determine the extent of the ore body and the value and permanency of the strike.

Very rich ore was struck during the week at the Union mine in an open cut. Much of the ore, it is said, is expected to be made a profitable producer.

Citizen: About 30 tons of cement gravel are being daily crushed at the Table Mountain mine near Sheep Ranch. The mine pays well and five stamps will soon be added. At present twelve men are employed.

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## TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Independent: The Sunnyside mine, near the Marlowe gravel diggings in

## M'GEE IN DEAR OLD IRELAND

## Writes to Colonel William Going.

## MRS. H. B. HINKSON IS RECOVERING SLOWLY

## Canyon Assumes a Quiet Air.—A Farewell Ball Is Given at Canyon.

## A letter to Wm. Going, which he has kindly permitted the LEDGER to publish.

BELFAST, June 13, 1900.

Dear Colonel:

We arrived in old Ireland yesterday; came across the North Channel from Scotland 40 miles, so concluded soon as I struck the "old sod" to drop you a line. This city not quite as large as San Francisco, is Irish to the core. Yesterday 50,000 people went to R. R. Station to welcome Sir George White, the gallant defender of Ladysmith, on his return home. The most of the populace cheered, but a number were silent and sullen. A big red-faced Irishman at my elbow said "A dompity a boer had not put a bullet in the white so!" "Thims my sentiments!" said a dozen others, but the English and Scotch are very loyal and are ready to scrap with anybody who has a word to say in favor of the Boers.

The line between the classes and masses is very sharply drawn here. The uppers travel 1st class, 4 cents per mile, the middle 2d, 3 cents and the lower 3d, 2 cents per mile. All cars are partitioned into compartments. The lower classes have a pretty hard fight for a living. The saloons are called public houses, bar mads attend them, and the uppers and lowers enter different doors, drink different "stuffs" and pay accordingly. The poor are very poor and the rich very rich. All the former think good grows on the trees in America and they are all clamorous to go there. They can tell an American mile off and cloch him when they can.

Had my first ride in an Irish Jaunting Car yesterday. They take the place of hacks, go like h-l, and throw you off rounding corners if you don't hold on tight.

Apparel is cheap here but good grub whiskey and cigars scarce and high. Hack hire about 1/2 of San Francisco prices. A shilling will take you any place most of the city.

We go to Dublin, 125 miles south of here this p. m. Will finish this letter there and get you a "Dublin tie." Let me know if you receive it.

We expect to reach Paris in two weeks. Had a great trip through the Lakes of Scotland, from London, through Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The hotels and restaurants in England, Scotland and Ireland are bum and very dear. A Globe Hotel supper here, will cost you a dollar.

Midnight. Arrived here this p. m. Dublin is the great City of Ireland, about the size of San Francisco, and quite a place. We go to Killarney tomorrow.

I enclose you a tie so you can have something fresh from the Green Isle, also a Shamrock for Mrs. Fontenrose. Write me all the news, at Paris. Yours Sincerely, M'GEE.

## AMADOR CITY.

Movements of a Few People in Amador Noted This Week.

AMADOR CITY, July 10, 1900.

Mrs. Fred Blaney and daughter, accompanied by Miss Nettie Bambour, are visiting friends and relatives in Placerville.

Mrs. James Allen and Mrs. L. Corson accompanied by the latter's daughter, Juanita, visited friends in Sutter Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Caldwell visited Mrs. Peters Sunday.

Mrs. William Williams and family of Jackson, are visiting at the home of Mrs. James Taylor at Bunker Hill.

Mrs. J. S. Clark and daughter of Sutter, are visiting Mrs. M. B. Church at this place.

Rose Castle and Lizzie Marsino, visited Mrs. Allen Tuesday.

Miss Jessie Mitchell, has lately returned from the New National.

Miss Helen Mitchell of Sutter, was in town last night.

Miss Glendora Burns is visiting relatives at El Dorado. She will be absent for some time.

Mrs. H. B. Hinkson, who was hurt in an accident a few weeks ago, is convalescent.

Mrs. Clemens of Sutter is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. H. Thomas.

Church services throughout the week as usual, preaching by the pastor both morning and evening.

## FROM CANYON.

Big Canyon Mine Closed Down and the Machinery Hauled Away.

CANYON, July 8, 1900.

Quiet reigns in our little burg. The mill has ceased its roar, the hoist and shaft are silent, and the machinery is being hauled away. The Big Canyon mine has closed down for good. Same ore gone and others are going. Among those who are gone are Bury Davies, Johnnie Bentley and Will Colie, who have gone to Angels, Pat Eagan to Stent and Justice Smith to Nevada.

Mrs. Sawyer has gone to Angels to visit her friend Mrs. Reagan.

Bury Davies, Johnnie Bentley and the latter's mother, Mrs. Sawyer, visited Plymouth a few days ago.

Miss Hattie Wilson is over from the Bay State mine visiting her sister Mrs. Anson Davies.

El Dorado, visited with her sisters, Mrs. Anson Davies and Miss Hattie Wilson, last week, spending the Fourth

Mem's dress shoes, \$1.25 at the Red Front, 7-13-tf.

Line for the disinfection of premises can be had by applying to the Health Office, Court street. It will cost you nothing. Bring a bucket and get what you need.

James H. Tibbitts of Redding, Cal., mining engineer, arrived Tuesday evening and registered at the New National.

The weather is now and has been favorable for the sick.

Grand President, Mrs. Gott, of N. D. G. W., has appointed Miss Loretta Meehan as one of the Grand Deputies.

The LEDGER congratulates Miss Meehan on the honor received and commends the Grand President for making such a judicious appointment.

also with them.

Mrs. L. Houx who is on the sick list again is in Placerville.

George Penter and wife have returned from Arizona and are preparing to start for the mountains soon. We presume the cool air and giant timber of the mountains will be a rare treat to them.

Miss Ethel Dunbar of San Francisco is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Alvin Hitchcock.

Mr. Alvin Hitchcock and family have moved into the house of Walter McKenzie. W. McKenzie and family have sold out and are living in Placerville.

Frank Bacigalupi and wife have sold their house to E. C. Zerres, and Mr. and Mrs. Zerres will take up their abode in their new home at the former's departure.

The farewell dance was given last night in Brandrup's Hall. Music was furnished by Brandon's Orchestra. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. The Fourth passed off very quietly here. Quite a number spent the day in Green Valley.

A few are talking of fishing excursions, and a coon hunt is talked of among a few of the ladies.

LAURA THERESA.

## Republican County Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee, quorum present, met at Judge Davis' law office yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Hon. E. C. Voorheis, Chairman, presiding. E. C. Rust of the Dispatch and P. Buffington of the LEDGER were also present. Under the new law the delegates both to the County and State conventions must be chosen directly at the primaries. Nothing in the law, however, prevents the same person from being a delegate to both conventions. After some discussion it was decided to hold the Convention at Sutter Creek on September 8th, next. The law fixes the date of the primaries for the second Tuesday in August. This brings the meeting of the County Convention shortly after the meeting of the State Convention. The Committee thereupon fixed the basis of appointment of delegates to each convention, and drew up the call, which is published elsewhere in our columns. Judge Davis was requested to draw up the necessary legal petitions to the Board of Supervisors, to comply with the primary election law, and the Committee then adjourned.

Judge Davis completed the drafting of both the necessary petitions yesterday afternoon and at once filed them with the County Clerk.

## Efficient Work.

Dr. H. H. Look of Sacramento, representing the State Board of Health, in response to the request of County Health Officer Endicott, arrived here July 7, on the evening stage. He at once proceeded to diagnose the cases of the various sick people in town. In company with Health Officer E. E. Endicott, Dr. A. M. Gall and Dr. E. V. Longo, Dr. Look visited every case in Jackson and several in the country.

After a searching examination and scientific test, Dr. Look declared that smallpox in a mild form existed in Jackson and vicinity and suggested very strict quarantine of the houses and premises infected. His suggestions were speedily and effectually carried out, and at once the spreading of the disease was checked. At this writing, Friday July 13th, the quarantine is considered effectual, and no new cases have been reported.

As soon as our people were assured that smallpox had gained a foothold here, vigorous steps were taken by both officials and leading citizens to stamp it out with as little delay as possible. To that end a few prominent citizens met in the Court House Sunday afternoon, all present pledging themselves by a rising vote to stand by the officials in enforcing strict quarantine regulations until the disease was completely wiped out. The citizens of no town on earth could do more toward curtailing the spread of contagion than have the people of Jackson. They have been united and have worked in harmony and the result of their united efforts is already apparent, for the disease is effectually under control at this time.

## From Sutter Creek.

Dr. Simmons of Sutter Creek, representing the citizens of that town and vicinity, called upon the District Attorney, Health Officer and Executive Committee of the Citizen's meeting of Jackson last Tuesday, and a conference was held as to the advisability of Sutter Creek quarantining against Jackson. It was suggested that all suspected persons visiting Sutter Creek be warned by the sentinels to be placed on all highways leading thereto, that the moment they entered the town they would be placed in strict quarantine. If, when warned, they turned back well and good; if not, they will be quarantined as above stated. This is the only regular course under the law.

Another supply of olive just received at A. B. Caminetti's Central Market. 6-9-lmo

The best flour made is made in Iowa. Use Peerless. 6-22-tf.

The notice to creditors in the estate of Charles Hawkins of Sutter Creek, appears in this week's issue. Hon. John F. Davis is the attorney for the estate.

Men's dress shoes, \$1.25 at the Red Front, 7-13-tf.

Line for the disinfection of premises can be had by applying to the Health Office, Court street. It will cost you nothing. Bring a bucket and get what you need.

James H. Tibbitts of Redding, Cal., mining engineer, arrived Tuesday evening and registered at the New National.

The weather is now and has been favorable for the sick.

Grand President, Mrs. Gott, of N. D. G. W., has appointed Miss Loretta Meehan as one of the Grand Deputies.

The LEDGER congratulates Miss Meehan on the honor received and commends the Grand President for making such a judicious appointment.

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## THE PARIS UNIVERSAL FAIR

## United States Exhibits Are Noted.

## GERMANY'S LARGE VARIETY OF ARTICLES

## The United States Has the Finest Tobacco and Agricultural Implements Exhibit.

## (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS, France, June 18, 1900.

I have by this time been able to make a study and form a general opinion of the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900. There are of course many things I have not seen and many that I could not see if I should continue inspection for six years. But the salient features of the Exposition have been noted. It is in great part ephemeral architecture; it is in great part fake, but, after all spurious characteristics are eliminated it will remain the most stupendous effort and accomplishment as an exposition the world has ever seen. I shall adhere to my determination to avoid attempts to paint in words architecture, artificial water-works and illuminations. I have never seen any fire-works that were comparable to a sunset or a flash of lightning. The architecture here with its top-shelf effects, like that at Chicago, is good enough to be torn down. This and these are no art of the exposition and in my opinion are as intrusive and as much out of place as would be the latest gown, hat and high heeled shoes on the Venus of Milo. The only matter worthy the visitor's consideration are the results of the competitive efforts of the world's artists, artisans, thinkers and strivers, everyone striving to attain something a little more acceptable in his special domain. And you see these results here. If there was ever a microcosm it is now within the Champs de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides. From Finland to Cape Colony and from Alaska to Chili the continents and islands appear to have striven and wrought with better output than ever before. I say you can see it but it will require more than a glance. It will require study and discernment, for the arrangement is not the best, and for comparative study it is frequently misleading and often intentionally so. Some exhibitors under the United States flag and in the United States sections have no right to be there. They are not Americans and have no houses in America. It may be the same with other countries. As seen in the Exposition there is not much to flatter our National pride, but we do not need flattery—we need the truth and in heroic quantities. False teeth, dental instruments, corn-crowns and eye-glasses are not representative of the manufacturing skill and energy of the United States, and Mr. McKinley or Mr. Peck should not have permitted dealers in these to have so much space and such conspicuous place in the U. S. section of the Invalides building. It is said the Emperor of Germany personally inspected every exhibit of that country and that nothing was allowed to pass to Paris without his approval. There must be some exaggeration in this story for the German exhibit is large and varied as well as fine, and no one person could have given it more than a very formal inspection. But it has evidently been selected with great judgment and care, and there is no doubt but that both the United States and England are outclassed by Germany in a large variety of manufactured articles.

In some things we, of course, excel. Our tobacco exhibit is the finest at the fair. But to indicate how we are outdone in diplomacy or what may be called exhibition politics let me instance the following: all of which may be traced I think, to the negligence of our Commissioner. We have but one man in fifteen on the tobacco jury and he is a Cuban who has lived for many years in Paris and boasts that he never sold or used a leaf of American tobacco. He is in short the representative of the largest Cuban tobacco manufacturer and from habit and interest inimical to American tobacco. Yet he has had himself appointed as the only American jurist, and this when our exhibit is finer than and probably as large as that of all other countries put together. There are many, many instances of this kind showing a lack of push and enterprise on the part of our representatives and an indifference to the interests of our people and country that is inexplicable in any way complimentary to them.

In the class of harvesters and binders and some other classes of agricultural implements I am told by an authority, and believe from what I can see, we are much in advance of all other countries. This authority says we are about ten years in advance. Our machines are lighter but withal stronger though in mechanism substantially the same as theirs for they have copied from us. The displays we are making here will doubtless result in the extension of our trade in a few classes. Indeed such result is already assured. The thing to be regretted is that we have through negligence or incompetence lost a golden opportunity to impress upon the world our superiority in many other classes. This work will have to be carried on in other fields and by other means. It was almost criminal to send over here on high salaries a lot of incompetent men, ignorant of any except the English languages and as helpless as babes to compete in this field with men of thorough education and fine address, speaking fluently three or four languages and au fait in all the habits, graces and amenities of cosmopolitan life. The threadbare idea that Yankee wit is able to compete anywhere with anything was never true and to adhere to it is stupid and very expensive.

Men's overshirts for 20 cents at the Red Front. 7-19-tf

## A CITIZENS' MEETING.

The Sanitary Condition of Jackson to be Looked After.

JACKSON, July 8, 1900.

Meeting called for the purpose of taking necessary measures for the protection of Jackson and vicinity against the spreading of an epidemic of small-pox.

Hon. A. Caminetti called the meeting to order, announced the objects of the same and requested any person present who had been exposed to the disease to retire.

Nominations for President of the meeting was declared in order, whereupon, Judge R. C. Rust was nominated and unanimously elected to preside over the meeting.

Robert I. Kerr was nominated and elected Secretary.

County Health Officer Dr. Endicott addressed the meeting and announced the presence of small-pox malady in the community and requested Dr. H. H. Look of Sacramento, a representative of the State Board of Health, sent here to report on the condition of affairs, to address the assembly.

Dr. Look announced his position as a Representative of the State Board of Health sent here to report on the malady referred to, and that he had up to that time pronounced twenty-four cases genuine small-pox; that it was probable that several more cases would develop; that the sanitary condition of the town was very poor.

He advised every person in the community to be vaccinated, and stated that the fact that the disease existed in the community made no difference as to its effect.

Rev. Morrow, Sheriff Gregory, Dr. Longo, District Attorney Vici, B. F. Taylor, R. C. Boie, E. C. Rust, D. B. Spagnoli, W. F. Detert, Richard Webb and others addressed those assembled, on the strict quarantine regulations that should be adopted, necessary sanitary regulations, and proposed improvements in the sanitary condition of the town.

Moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the citizens of the community stand by and uphold the Health Officer and Dist. Attorney in the enforcement of strict quarantine regulations and such other lawful acts as are necessary for the protection of the health of the people of the community.

Moved and carried that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to take steps necessary for the construction of a main sewer pipe to extend from or near the County Hospital to a point below the junction of the South Fork of Jackson Creek. The chair appointed W. F. Detert, B. F. Taylor, A. Ginochio, Richard Webb, Henry Eudey, Henry Marre and Dr. E. E. Endicott on said committee.

Moved and carried that an Executive Committee of seven be appointed by the chair to act in conjunction with the Health Officer and District Attorney in carrying out the action taken at this meeting and such other and further necessary precautions as they may see fit.

The chair thereupon appoints the following committee: A. Caminetti, P. Buffington, E. C. Rust, W. P. Peck, M. Newman, F. A. Voorheis and D. B. Spagnoli.

Moved and unanimously carried that a vote of thanks be extended Dr. Look for courtesies extended, and instructions given to those present.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned to be called again at the pleasure of the chair.

ROBERT I. KERR, Secretary.

## Ordered to Wap.

Last Friday evening at about 8:30, Sheriff Gregory and Constable Kelly, aided by relatives of the unfortunate young man, placed Ed. Joy under arrest. His incarceration had been contemplated for several days as his malady was apparently taking a serious turn, but the officers wanted to make the capture, if possible, without being obliged to resort to extreme measures, in which case he might be injured, as he carried a dangerous knife and threatened to use it. Fortunately the arrest was made, after a lively and severe struggle, without any one being injured. An examination of the prisoner was made later and he was pronounced demented and ordered confined in the Asylum at Napa.

## Played One Night.

The Boggs-Hernandez Comedy Company entertained a very small audience from the stage in Webb Hall last Friday evening. Owing to the appearance of smallpox in town, the show was not well patronized. The company presented "Dan's Babies," an extremely comical performance, preceded by an equally funny curtain-ra



**One Was Enough.**  
That illustrious astronomer, Professor Simon Newcomb, in an article on "Science and the Government" in The North American Review, gives an amusing instance of the ignorance even of the most prominent politicians regarding the work of the greatest scientists:

"It is said that some 50 years ago the British academy had printed a few copies of an important work for presentation to some foreigners who, from their prominence in the scientific world, were best entitled to be honored with the gift. Professor Airy, the astronomer royal, was requested to make a selection of the names. A few days after he had sent in his list he was informed by the secretary of the admiralty that 'my lords' were struck by the number of unknown names included and that they wished to make an inquiry on the subject. Airy asked the secretary for some specifications as to the names referred to."

"Well, as an example," said the secretary, "here is the name of Professor C. F. Gauss of Göttingen. Who is he?" "Gauss is one of the greatest mathematicians of the age and stands among the two or three most eminent masters in physical astronomy now living. Who else do you wish to know about?" "No one else. That will do," replied the secretary."

**The Blood on the Knife.**  
"For the last ten years," said a broad-bladed dagger with an imitation bronze handle has been lying among a lot of odds and ends in that corner showcase. I don't know where it came from, but I probably got it when buying some collection. At any rate, the other day, while looking over my dead stock, it occurred to me it might be burnished up and used as a paper knife. I took it and scraped the handle a little to see what it was made of and then laid it on my desk to attend to a customer."

"When I picked it up again, I was astounded to find the blade dripping with blood. It seems a childish thing to tell, but the incident was so ghoulish and apparently inexplicable that it set me trembling like a leaf. In a moment, however, my common sense came to the rescue, and what proved to be the correct explanation flashed into my mind."

"It was a trick dagger, for use either on the stage or in some secret society nummery, and the hilt contained a hidden reservoir for artificial blood. In scraping the side I had pressed a spring which opened a little valve, and out came the gore, still fluid, after all these years. I afterward found that the top unscrewed for replenishing the supply."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Crabs in Oysters.**  
"The demand for that little southern delicacy, the oyster crab, is always larger than the supply, and I have all I can do to obtain the 50 or 60 gallons which are daily required for flavoring stews and making omelets in the leading hotels, restaurants and clubs of this city," said a wholesale fish dealer in New York to a Washington Star writer. "Our northern oysters do not contain the little dainties, so I am obliged to buy them from the oyster shuckers along the York, Rappahannock and other southern rivers. The Chesapeake bay shore oystermen send us some also."

"The little crab found in the oyster is not, as commonly supposed by two-thirds of the oyster eating community, the young of the blue crab, but is a distinct species. It is a messmate of and cater to the wants of the oyster, being therefore a benefit instead of a detriment to the latter. In return for the oyster's kindness in protecting it against its enemies the little crab catches and crushes food which in its entire state could not be taken by the oyster. A singular thing in connection with them is that all found inside of the oyster are females. The male of the same variety has a hard shell."

**Turtles Trained to Fight.**  
You want to go to China to see animal fighting reduced to a science. There are hundreds of young men in the larger cities there who make a living by training animals to fight and in exhibiting their savage qualities to interested audiences. They catch both mud and snapping turtles, feed them on raw meat and some sort of drug that warms them up, and at the end of a week they become savage enough to fight a tiger. The jaws and teeth are filed and sandpapered until the mouth becomes a dangerous thing to go near. The turtle is tantalized each day with a piece of wood or a bunch of cotton until its temper reaches a white heat. When confronted with another turtle in the same way, they go for each other with distended jaws, and there is sure to be a fight to a finish."

They have each been starved for a week. Each is handled by its owner, who has teased it to the killing point. The two turtles are then placed in a small ring, and only one comes out alive. The fight lasts from one to ten hours, and death generally comes only when one of them has secured a throat hold on his doomed antagonist.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**The Poisonous Pineapple.**  
"It is a notorious fact," says The National Druggist, "that the pineapple is considered the least healthy of all the edible fruits of the tropics by those who know anything of the matter. The juice of the green and growing plant is credited in Java, the Philippines and throughout the far east generally with being a blood poison of a most deadly nature. It is said to be the substance with which the Malays poison their krishes and daggers and is also credited with being the 'finger nail poison' formerly in use among aboriginal Javanese women almost universally. These women formerly (or some thirty odd years ago), and possibly do yet, cultivated a nail, sometimes more, on each hand, to a long, sharp point, and the least scratch from one of these was certain death."

**She Was Ready.**  
He (describing his journeyings)—Then, leaving Gibraltar, I made my way to Australia, and from there I went to the diamond mines in South Africa, where I made my fortune. Then—do you follow me, Miss Crynk?

She (with a vivid blush)—To the world's end, Mr. Rocksworthy!—Chicago Tribune.

**His Hearing to Come.**  
Old Lady (reading newspaper)—I declare! The poor fellow arrested yesterday is deaf.

Listener—How do you know?  
Old Lady—Why, it says here that he is expected to have his hearing next week.—Green Bag.

## THE OHIO RIVER.

Many of Its Picturesque Features of the Past Are Gone.

The Ohio is no longer the beautiful river it once was. It flowed in majestic curves and sweeps through a limitless paradise. The glory of that river in the barbaric splendor of an autumn day was beyond description. Robbed from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi in her gorgeous fabric of maple and sycamore, which everywhere drooped down to the statefully shimmering, bending in her course with considerate and majestic dignity, a trip on one of the brightly painted steamboats was the event of a lifetime. There was also a dignity in the steamboats. They did not pant and rattle like a locomotive, nor were they silent like an ocean steamer. The long, huge steam cylinders, with deliberation and a soft howling pervading sound, blew huge clouds of steam into the air. The river steamers were the Monte Carlos of the new world. Every one of them carried its contingent of professional gamblers, each of whom had a "bowie" in his boot leg. These men, unmolested, traveled the year round between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, fleecing the unwary and paying a percentage to the captains.

The Ohio is a noble river yet, though winding through forest denuded hills. The orchards and cornfields are attractive, it promised once to become the Rhine in vineyards, but the grapes were smitten with a rust which destroyed the crops until the attempt was abandoned. It will never be crowned with feudal castles in ruins, but the groves will be replanted, and another century end will see it once more the "beautiful river."—Chicago Interior.

## NOTED ANAGRAMS.

Ingenious Transmutation of the Names of Well Known Persons.

Anagrams that transmute the names of well known men and women are often startlingly appropriate. What could be better in this way than these announcements, evolved from two great statesmen's names when the terms of power changed hands: Gladstone, "G leads not." Disraeli, "I lead sir." Quite as happy is the comment on the devoted nursing of Florence Nightingale, whose name yields "Flit on, cheering angel." Among those that are most often quoted we may mention Horatio Nelson, "Honor eat a Nilo"; Charles James Stuart, "Claims Arthur's Seat"; Pilate's question, "Quid est veritas?" ("What is truth?"), answered by "Est Vir qui adest." ("It is the man who is present."); Swedish Nightingale, "Sing high, sweet Linda"; David Livingstone, "D. V. go and visit Nile"; the Marquess of Ripon (who resigned the grand mastership of Freemasons when he became a Romanist), "R. L. P., quoth Freemasons"; Charles Prince of Wales, "All France calls Oh, help!"; Sir Roger Chabers Doughty Tichborne, baronet, "Yon horrid butcher Orton, biggest rascal here."

And many shorter specimens, such as telegraph, "great help"; astronomers, "no more stars"; and "moon strikers," one bug, "enough," editors, "two tired"; tournament, "to run at men"; penitentiary, "hay, I repent"; old England, "golden land"; revolution, "to love ruin"; fashionable, "one-half bias"; lawyers, "sly ware"; midshipman, "mind his map"; poorhouse, "Oh, our hope"; Presbyterian, "best in prayer"; sweetheart, "there we sat"; matrimony, "into my arm."—Chambers' Journal.

## Bank Washing Day.

In some banks there is a regular washday every month, usually at the beginning, when a clerk may be seen bent over a tub and rubbing real money up and down a washboard. The dirty greenbacks that have been saved for a possible rainy day are quite as red just like handkerchiefs and socks and are run through a wringer before being put out to dry. The paper currency may be handled somewhat roughly, as it does not tear because there is in it a great deal of silk and linen. After the notes have been passed through the wringer they are hung on a line stretched in the bank clerk's department. Said one clerk the other day: "I wash about 100 notes every month, and when I'm done you can hardly tell them from new money. The washing strengthens as well as cleans the notes."—Philadelphia Record.

## Beds.

We cannot tell with any certainty when the first portable furniture was invented, and to judge by the ark as it survives among our children, Noah was either ignorant of such things or, more probably, denied himself their use for the time being in order to leave more room for the animals. But long before Corver somewhat apologetically sang the sofa Homer was proud to enumerate the cherished and decorated pieces of furniture in the tents of the heroes before Troy and described Odysseus' pleasure in seeing once more his own beautiful bed as sympathetically as any other incident of the return, while that he had a second best bed is one that he very few personal facts we know regarding our Shakespeare! Shades of Ulysses and Shakespeare! A bed was a bed then. In Greece, a couch worthy of a hero; in England, a miniature stage of life, with its tapestried roof and hangings and curtains that rose or fell with fitting pomp on the great scenes of the domestic drama.—Chambers' Journal.

## Tales of the Nose.

Indented nostrils evidence meanness, wide nostrils a spendthrift. A tip protruding out far from the face is a token of vulgarity, refinement being the possession of the owners of noses that do not stand out far at the end. An aquiline bend denotes firmness of will and sense of justice; the long, narrow bridge proclaims a fastidious, self sufficient yet often tender nature. All the active qualities—combative, eagerness, passionate temper, power of hatred, jealousy, ambition—go with the more common nose of Roman nose. The Greek form, on the contrary, tells of artistic capabilities and love of inanimate beauty.

## Rough on His Lordship.

A carpenter in an English town having neglected to make a gibbet that had been ordered by the hangman on the ground that he had not been paid for the last one he had erected gave so much offense that the next time the judge came to the circuit he was sent for.

"Fellow," said the judge in a stern tone, "how came you to neglect making the gibbet that was ordered on my account?" "I humbly beg your pardon," replied the carpenter. "Had I known it would have been for your lordship it would have been done immediately."

## STEEL WOOL.

A Curious Material Used as a Substitute For Sandpaper.

Steel wool is a machine produced material that is used as a substitute for sandpaper. It is composed of sharp edged threads of steel, which curl up together like wool, or somewhat as the wood fibers of the familiar material known as excelsior curl up together, though the steel wool is very much coarser than the coarser of natural wools. The steel wool is put up in packages containing one pound each. These are something like rolls of cotton batting, but smaller, a pound of steel wool, loosely packed, making, rolled in paper and open at the ends, a package perhaps 15 inches long and two or three inches in diameter.

Made in various degrees of coarseness, steel wool is put to a variety of uses, the finer wools for polishing wood and metal, and the coarser for rubbing down paint and varnish. It is often used on special parts of work, while, for example, on the flat surfaces of a door a man would use sandpaper with a block back of it; for the moldings he would use steel wool, which fits into the crevices and conforms itself to irregular shapes. Such work can be done with steel wool far more readily and quickly than with sandpaper, and it is used with like advantage on irregular and small surfaces and on carved work.

Besides the steel wool there is a coarser material of the same kind called steel shavings, which is put to various uses, as in taking off old paint or varnish and in polishing wood before painting, and it is used on bowling alleys and on floors for smoothing and cleaning them.

Sandpaper clogs in use, steel wool breaks down. The wool is commonly used with gloves to keep the ends from sticking into the fingers.—New York Sun.

## CASK IS NEVER EMPTY.

For Years Wine Is Drawn From It to Celebrate Great Events.

All really excellent champagne is the result of judicious blending. Time was when each vineyard owner had his own cellar and his own brand. But it has been found advantageous to sell the raw wine to dealers, who make one district supply what another lacks. But there are still a few provincial establishments that cling to the old ways—crowning with a wreath of flowers the first tubful of ripe grapes and keeping "the bride of the cellar" full from year to year.

The bride, be it understood, is a special wine cask filled with the first running of the press. More accurately it holds the juice which drips away before any pressure is applied. Wine from it is never sold, but used upon high days and holidays, passed about as a gift or devoted to the comfort of the sick and the poor.

Something akin to the bride exists in the German free cities. Each of them has a wine cellar, and in each cellar there is a cask always yielding wine, but never empty. Any burgler is entitled to demand a bottle of its contents when he marries, when his first son is christened and also when the son is 21. If the son is adventurous or the burgler himself, for that matter, he gets another bottle from the cask when he comes home from far countries. But there is an official specially charged to see that whenever a bottleful is drawn out another bottleful of as good a possible quality is immediately put in. And thus it happens that the city cask is never empty.—Boston Globe.

## Gladstone's Levity.

While Mr. Gladstone's interest in his audience immensely by his endless flow of anecdotal remarks and brilliant historical criticisms, he failed altogether to convey to them the sense of greatness. Every one left his society pleased, amused, perhaps delighted. But I cannot imagine anybody quitting it impressed with reverence. There was indeed a levity sometimes observable about him which was very antagonistic to reverence.

Dr. Martineau himself told me how disappointed he was when, meeting him after his return to power, he said to him: "What an opportunity you have for the great work before you—the consolidation of the empire!" Mr. Gladstone shrugged his shoulders and said: "Oh, I don't know about that. The clerks in the colonial office have got too much to do already."—Contemporary Review.

## Hired the Press Cannon.

The average newspaper man is usually about as quick witted as the next one. This was pretty well illustrated when the Chicago Record was placing its foreign correspondents. George Ade was sent abroad by Victor P. Lawson for that purpose. Ade did all right until he got into Serbia. There he found all the newspaper men in jail for political offenses. He was in a quandary, so he cabled to Mr. Lawson: "Newspaper men all in jail. Press censors very strict."

Lawson promptly cabled back: "Make press censor correspondent." And Ade did it.—Inland Printer.

## A Quarter of a Million.

To the individual worth \$250,000 one little 25 cent piece is a quarter of a million. If you do not see the point immediately, think it over—it's there.—Chicago News.

Only once in their history as a nation have the Spanish achieved a naval victory. That was at the battle of Lepanto, in 1571, when, with the aid of Venetians and Genoese, they annihilated the Turkish fleet.

## A Frank Confession.

An old Ulster woman who had made money by selling whisky in a village on fair and market days was visited when she lay dying by a minister, to whom she spoke about her temporal as well as her spiritual affairs.

"And you, Molly," said the minister, "you tell me you are worth all that money?" "Indeed, minister, I am," replied Molly. "And you tell me," continued the minister seriously, "that you made it by filling the noggin?" "Na, na, minister," exclaimed the dying woman; "I made maist of it by not fillin the noggin!"

## Force on the Piano.

It has been calculated that a minimum pressure of the finger of one-quarter of a pound is needed to sound a note on the piano and that at times a force of five pounds is thrown on a single key to produce a single effect. Chopin's last study in C minor has a passage taking two minutes five seconds to play that requires a total pressure estimated at three full tons.

## The Finger Nails.

In days when superstition was more prevalent than it is now the shape and appearance of the finger nails were considered to have reference to one's destiny. To learn the message of the finger nails it was necessary to rub them over with a compound of wax and soot and then to hold them so that the sunlight fell fully on them. Then on the horny, transparent substance certain signs and characters were supposed to appear, from which the future could be interpreted. Persons, too, having certain kinds of nails were credited with the possession of certain characteristics. Thus a man with red and spotted nails was supposed to have a hot temper, while pale, lead colored nails were considered to denote a melancholy temperament. Narrow nails were supposed to betray ambition and a quarrelsome nature, while round shaped nails were the distinguishing marks of lovers of knowledge and people of liberal sentiment. Conceited, narrow minded and obstinate folk were supposed to have small nails, indolent people fleshy nails and those of a gentle, retiring nature broad nails.

## Why the Judge Paid the Bill.

For this story of the relation of politics and medicine the Philadelphia Medical Journal vouches: A physician was summoned in haste to attend the child of a family that lived in two rooms in the heart of a large American city—not New York. The child had been seized suddenly and seriously and just at election time. The mother was in despair, and when the doubtful prognosis was given she broke into weeping and violent self condemnation for some horrible sin of the family to which she said the child's illness was due—a direct punishment for their crime. She would go and curse the magistrate for it all, her husband should resign from "the force" and such evil works should be renounced forever.

Curious to know how the magistrate could be held responsible for the child's illness, the doctor finally secured the confession that the crime of the poor, conscience stricken woman consisted in allowing the names of many fraudulent voters to be registered as residing in her house, in swearing to the lie, etc. The magistrate also had demanded of this of all the neighbors in return for indecipherable political favors.

The child recovered, and the magistrate paid the physician's bill.

## The Two Romances.

Joe Jefferson told this story: "David Garrick and Spranger Barry were both playing Romeo at the same time in London. Barry played it at Drury Lane on the Monday and Garrick played it the next night at Covent Garden, and the town was divided as to which was the greater Romeo—in fact, there was quite a great excitement about it, and they acted it upon such different lines and with such marvellously different conceptions that the people argued the case as to which Shakespeare intended. The fact is that Shakespeare intended it to be acted well, and if one man's temperament suited it best to act in that way it would do for another temperament the other way."

"So they asked Mrs. Siddons, who was the Juliet alternately with the same Romeo, which she considered better of the two, and she said: 'It is difficult to say; they are both wonderfully great, but I will tell you how they impress me in the balcony scene. The balcony scene Garrick seems so eager, so intense and so full of fire and spirit that I'm afraid he'll jump up in the balcony to me, and Barry is so lovable and fascinating that I'm afraid I shall have to jump down from the balcony to him.'"

Where the Blame Lies.  
"No woman," he said in his superior masculine way, "can sharpen a lead pencil."  
"Well," she said, "do you know where the blame lies?"  
"No. Where?"  
"With the pencil, of course. Woman was invented first, wasn't she?"—Chicago Post.

Genuine Optimism.  
The Pessimist—That waiter is awfully slow with those cheese sandwiches. The Optimist—Oh, never mind. The longer we wait the better grows the cheese.—Indianapolis Press.

An English actor who died on the road was shipped in his coffin to London recently by his manager as "theatrical properties." This cost \$4, whereas if he had gone as a corpse the cost would have been \$60.

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## The Arab's Little Game.

In The Agricultural Journal of the Cape of Good Hope appears an article on the vitality of wheat from Egyptian mummy cases. It is often asserted that samples of wheat from the same crop as that which Joseph stored in Pharaoh's granaries has been taken from mummy wrappings and, when planted, has grown. This is very likely erroneous, as the Arabs have a habit of selling to tourists samples of grain which have in all likelihood come from the nearest field instead of from the ancient tombs. Indeed in many instances this "mummy grain" has been corn, and, as corn was not known until it was brought from America, the fraud is apparent.

## Fossil Historians of Severs.

Only 2½ miles southwest of Paris, Severs is well known to tourists. Beautiful porcelain has been manufactured here since 1766, the royalties and republics which followed each other taking pains to have each period stamped on the back of every piece made. Initials of kings, the date and often the palace for which the service was designed were placed plainly on the plate. Thus in this silent but most eloquent way these fossil historians indicate the changeful, brilliant story of their native land.

## The Army in the Field.

The layman cannot easily realize the vast amount of material as to food and ammunition demanded by an army in the field. A few facts and figures as to this may aid to make it more tangible. Each man requires, at a minimum, three pounds and a half of food per day. Each animal should have at least 20 pounds of food in countries where grazing is not abundant. If we take, for purposes of estimate, only 15 pounds required to supply each animal, leaving five pounds to be gathered from the country by grazing and otherwise, we assume a quantity that may be considered a minimum.

An army of 150,000 men would require about 50,000 animals for transportation of artillery, camp equipment, ammunition, food, hospital and medical equipment. These animals should not be less than 30,000 cavalry. There should not be less than 10,000 animals available at all times to supply losses. This makes a total of 80,000 animals to be fed. With this as a basis we see that the daily demands would be for the men 525,000 pounds and for the horses 1,350,000 pounds, or an aggregate of 1,875,000 pounds. This is equal to something more than 880 tons per day.—Captain Zalski in Harper's Weekly.

You can't make a girl with a new engagement ring believe all men are alike, and after she has been married ten years you can't make her believe they are not.—Chicago News.

We never know what we can do until we have failed to make somebody else do it for us.—Indianapolis Journal.

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